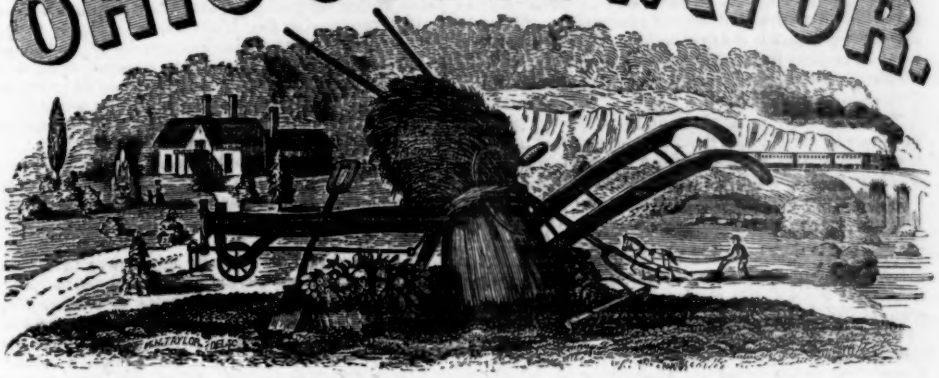
OHIO CULTIVATOR.



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TERMS:

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"Still a Few More Left."

We have still on hand a few hundred sets of back numbers of the current year, and shall continue to send them to all new subscribers; so our friends will please to continue their kind services in the way of speaking a good word in our favor to their friends and neighbors who are not on our list of subscribers.

Pay your Postage.—Our readers sometimes tax us with postage very unjustly—for instance, when writing to request us to change the direction of their paper, or supply a missing number which may have been abstracted from the post office. We are willing to pay all the postage that justly falls to our share, but no more. Postmasters will generally write and *frank* letters requesting a change of address, or asking for missing papers, if requested to do so.

Those Almanacs.—Persons to whom we may have sent Almanacs the past winter to be sold for us, will please to remit to us proceeds of sales, and *give* away all copies that remain on hand, to such persons as may be benefitted thereby.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture

Will meet at Cincinnati May 10th.

There will be a meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture (at the Horticultural Room) in Cincinnati, on Thursday, May 10th, to hear a report from the Committee of Ways and Means, and make further arrangements in regard to the State Agricultural Fair.

By Order of the President.

Progress of Agriculture in Ohio.

Extracts from the 3d annual report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, recently published by the Legislature.

Remarks by Allen Trimble, *President.*

(*Concluded from page* 52.)

As we have, in former reports, devoted some remarks to those products which have been considered our great staples, it may not be improper to allude briefly to others, heretofore regarded as inconsiderable, but which have so suddenly grown into importance as not only to create surprise, but to impress the necessity of knowing more frequently and more clearly than we now can, our real agricultural condition. I allude to the wool growing interest, and the products of the dairy.

The uncertainty of the grain crops in some of the northern counties induced many of the farmers, particularly in the Western Reserve, to turn their attention to the manufacture of cheese. The success attending their efforts induced others to follow their examples, and, in a brief space, this enterprising portion of our population has not only made this article one of our staples, but given it such character, as enables them to compete in the markets, at home and abroad, with the best article of the kind manufactured elsewhere. In 1836, the whole State of Ohio produced but little over 1,000,000 pounds. In 1848, the Western Reserve exported 15,593,439 pounds. From the other sections of the State, in the absence of reliable data, the product is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds; making, for the State, over 17,000,000 pounds of cheese;*

* These estimates are based on statistics of sales and exports, obtained and furnished to the Board by Geo. Hezlep, Esq., of Gustavus, Trumbull, county.

to which may be added 4,000,000 pounds of butter per annum; and we have the dairy product in the State, 21,000,000 pounds, worth say 5½ cents per pound, equal to $1,155,000 for the annual cash sales—and yet the business is in its infancy. How far it may be profitably extended, is a question time only can determine. *Price* and *demand* will regulate the production. If these shall continue to be *fair*, the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured in the State can, and will no doubt, be greatly increased.

The rapid increase of the number of sheep, in Ohio, as shown by the returns, makes it apparent that in a very few years, unless some unforseen circumstance should check its progress, the wool growing interest will be one of the most important known among us. The number of sheep in Ohio, in 1847, was 2,028,401. The number, in 1848, was 3,677,171—an increase, in one year, of over 70 per cent. If such should be the rate of increase for seven years, up to 1855, we would have the enormous number of 255,468,738, producing say 2 pounds of wool each, or 510,937,476 pounds of wool, worth, on the average, 30 cents per pound, or $153,281,242. This is, we suppose, too great an increase to be relied upon, or even anticipated; but allowing for an increase of but 50 per cent. per annum, and we would have, in 1855, near 63,000,000 sheep, producing 126,000,000 pounds of wool, which, at 30 cents per pound, would be worth $37,800,000; and there is no reason why the constant improvement in the fineness of the wool should not make it worth from 10 to 20 per cent. more than that amount. Can we grow such a number of sheep in Ohio, without interfering with the progress of the other great branches of our agricultural industry? can we find a market for such an amount of wool, when produced? and, can we obtain remunerating prices for it, when produced? are questions that very naturally arise in connection with this subject. We believe an affirmative answer may, without much hazard, be given to all these questions. In addition to the small flocks that are kept by almost every farmer, and the large flocks now existing in the various portions of the State, we have the means of increasing this valuable stock to an almost unlimited extent.

The range of hills, or highlands, running parallel with the Ohio river, on our southen border, comprising an area of perhaps 6,000,000 of acres, presents as inviting a field for sheep husbandry as any of the celebrated wool growing districts of Europe. These rolling lands are covered, for the most part, with lofty timber, on a subsoil of clay, and a sufficient vegetable mould to render them productive; but a considerable portion of them, perhaps one half, are too broken and steep for profitable cultivation, and are only valuable for their mineral resources and their adaptation to the grasses most relied upon for durable pastures. Ascending this range eastward, we pass over that portion included in the Virginia Military District, a large part of which remains vacant, and can be secured at the price of Virginia Military Land Warrants, generally less than one dollar per acre. I am not prepared to say at what price the more broken lands, east of the Scioto river, can be had; but such as remains in the General Government can be entered at government prices, and those included in the French grant and Ohio Company's purchase can be had at even lower rates. The advantages presented by this region for the profitable growth of fine wool, will, sooner or later, insure their occupation and improvement for this purpose; and even before that day arrives, we believe the number of sheep estimated can be produced in Ohio, without materially interfering with the other agricultural products of the State. The market for such an increased amount of wool will be furnished in our own country. Even now, in addition to the great number of establishments in the Eastern States, which consume more wool than all the States in the Union can supply, we have the gratifying spectacle exhibiting itself in all parts of the State, of factories for the manufacture of woolen goods springing into existence, that will soon consume, not only a large amount of the wool produced among us, but create a market at our doors for a large amount of provisions, which, in the absence of such demand, would be forced to seek a distant or foreign market. Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, one of the most intelligent manufacturers in the United States, in a letter published during the past year, asserts that there is not wool enough produced in the United States to supply the present demand of our manufactories by 10,000,000 pounds; and that there are woolen goods imported from other countries to this, which, if manufactured by ourselves, from our own raw material, would require annually the additional amount of 30,000,000 pounds of medium and fine qualities of wool to be grown in this country.

With such facts as these before us, and with a knowledge of the rapid increase of our population, and of our manufacturing establishments, who can doubt that the home demand, for years to come, will be equal if not greater than the supply.

The answer to the important question as to remunerating prices, cannot be made with as much certainty; very recently we have seen the price of wool suddenly stricken down, by causes that no human sagacity could have foreseen, and no human power control. The famine in Great Britain, in 1847, and the political revolutions in France and other portions of Europe in 1848, with the commercial and financial embarrassments consequent upon these events, are the fruitful causes to which Mr. Lawrence very justly attributes the depression in the price of wool, in our own country during the past year.

By these causes many of the Factories in Great Britain, France and Germany were stopped, and their owners made bankrupt. The large amount of goods then on hand was made subject to the payment of debts; most of these were shipped to the United States, they were generally sold at auction, for ready money, and at ruinous prices. Such a flood of foreign woolen goods, thrown at once upon our country, and sold under the hammer, for less, in many instances, than the cost of manufacturing, greatly embarrassed, as might be expected, the American Manufacturers, compelling them to stop their mills in whole or in part, and wait until this, to them ruinous state of things, passed by.

Such a state of affairs in Europe, producing the most depressing influence upon our manufacturing interests, and at the same time creating an unusual demand for provisions at high prices, may not be witnessed again in many years. The continued revolutionary movements with which Europe seems rife, may continue to have some influence upon the price of provisions, but the first fatal effects of such disturbing causes, upon the commercial, financial and manufacturing interests having passed away, it is not probable that even the continuance of revolutionary movements, can again produce such disastrous results as to flood our country suddenly with millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles, to be sold under the hammer for the benefit of creditors. We think, therefore, in view of the fact, that we do not supply the home demand by 10,000,000, and the prospective demand by a much greater amount, that the causes of reduced prices in 1848 were temporary causes, and of the still more important fact that our manufacturing establishments, increasing in number and in power to resist foreign competition, are again preparing for active operation, our citizens engaged in this important branch of business may safely press forward increasing their flocks and the quality of their wool, relying confidently upon a sufficient home market, and as much certainty in prices, and as fair an equivalent for their labor and capital employed, as in any other branch of agriculture. The wool grower of Ohio has more to fear from domestic foes, than foreign competition. The depredation upon his flock by worthless *curs* is often severe, if not ruinous, and if the government could devise means by which our more than worthless dogs could be exterminated, the act would render an important service to a large portion of our citizens. The Board, by a resolution of their annual meeting, directed the President to present this subject to the consideration of the Legislature.

I cannot close this Report without again calling the

attention of the General Assembly, and our Farming population, to the importance and necessity, if we would succeed in our undertaking, to elevate Agriculture among us to its true dignity and importance, of providing some efficient means for preparing our *young men* at least, for adopting a more improved and perfect system of culture.

We are in advance of any State of our age, and of many older, in the means we have provided for the literary culture of our youth; but while we have numerous Academies, and several well endowed Colleges, we have not a single institution in the State which prepares a young man for understanding, as a farmer, the elements with which he deals, and for creating and applying artificial elements for the improvement of the soil. I was under the impression when I prepared my last Annual Report, that the "Farmers' College" of Hamilton county had a department specially devoted to this kind of learning; but I have since been informed that the law authorizing a professorship of Agriculture as connected with that institution has not been acted under, and that this institution deserves the name of Farmers' College, only so far as its system of instruction is better adapted to the wants of farmers' sons designed for that pursuit, than the other Colleges of the State.

I have heretofore suggested the propriety of having in our Acadamies and Colleges a department devoted exclusively to such branches of study as were most intimately connected with the cultivation of the soil, and at the same time, to the practical application of the principles taught, by the cultivation of a sufficient amount of ground to impress those principles upon the minds of the pupils, and thus whilst cultivating their intellect they would acquire a vigor of constitution and habits of industry that would better fit them for their profession. I am well aware of the difficulties anticipated in carrying such a plan into execution, but I believe the only difficulties worth naming, are those which have sprung from the false system pursued heretofore, of educating all men as if they were destined for the learned professions, or not educating them at all. This long adherence to a false system leaves us to some extent destitute of instructors properly qualified for such a department; but this difficulty could be overcome, and with proper effort the plan made successful, and if so, it could not fail to be attended with the most beneficial results. Our Acadamies, instead of a meagre list of 20 to 30 boys, would number them by hundreds. And if the legislature would require one of the State Colleges to establish a department, I venture the prediction that it would, in a few years, be the most flourishing institution in the State.

If it be objected to the plan suggested, that if adopted it would injure the character and prospects of our literary institutions, then, without waiting for the lead of New York, whose Governor has wisely recommended to the Legislature of that State, the establishment of an *Agricultural College*, and also one for the promotion of the mechanic arts, *let us*, at once, either with the aid of the State or by individual effort, establish and endow an Agricultural College in Ohio, at which our young men may acquire not only a literary and scientific, but a thorough practical, agricultural education.

This plan would be more in accordance with my own views, and, as I think, with the character of the State, and the boldness and energy of our people. If successful, all the other suggestions in relation to change of system in our Academies, would soon follow; and even our Colleges might find it necessary, in self defence, to establish agricultural departments, for the benefit of persons destined for that profession

We may not carry out any of these plans. If we do not, it will not be for the want of ability, but for the want of inclination and effort; and if from such, or any other cause, we fail, we will, as I conceive, be failing in the performance of an important duty, which we owe to ourselves, and to those to whose hands we are to commit the destinies of this great and growing community.

☞The Senate edition of the Ag. Report will soon be printed.

From the Wool Grower.

Amount of Wool for Coming Clip.

The whole number of sheep in the United States as shown by the census in 1840, was 19,311,374; and the quantity of wool shorn was 35,802,114 lbs. Of the sheep, about one-fourth were under the age of one year; leaving, therefore about 14,500,000 as the number shorn.—This would give 2½ lbs. as the average weight of fleece, which is below the average in this State, as shown by the census of 1845. The average here was 3 lbs.

The increase of sheep in this State from 1840 to 1845:

1845	6,443,855.
1840	5,118,777.
Increase in 5 years,	1,325,078, or a fraction over 25 per cent.

The increase of wool during the same time was

1845,	13,864,828 lbs.
1840,	9,845,295 lbs.
Increase in 5 years,	4,019,533 lbs

This shows that the increase of wool was equal to the general average per head in this state at 3 lbs.

Allowing for the same ratio of increase, as is shown in this state, and the whole number of sheep in the Union in 1845, would be almost twenty-four millions. Of these, eighteen millions would be over one year old, so that the clip of that year was at 2¾ lbs. per head—about fifty millions of lbs.

The whole number of sheep in the Union, in 1850, will not vary much from thirty millions, which, upon the above data, will give about seventy millions lbs. of wool for the clip of that year, and the clip of this year must be equal to about sixty-six millions—or only a trifle over 3 lbs. for each inhabitant of the Union.

Of this quantity, not over one-fifth will be worked up at home; leaving upwards of fifty-three millions for the manufacturer, and with old stock which will be left over, making about sixty millions of pounds for the coming year. R. L.

February, 1849.

The Prospect for the next Clip.

It is impossible, at this early day, to say what prices the coming clip will bear, but we may give some facts, and make some suggestions, and leave every farmer to draw his own inferences.

It is esteemed by a correspondent, "R. L.," and I think correctly, that the whole clip this year will amount to about sixty-six millions. From this he deducts only about one-fifth as the quantity that will be consumed at home or upon the farm. I think he has put this item too low, and that the surplus will not exceed fifty millions. From present prospects, the old clip will be pretty well worked up by the time the new one is ready to go to market.—By taking a series of years, we find that the average imports will be equal to about fifteen millions of pounds.—But allowing for good demand, we will put it at twenty millions, making the whole amount available for manufacturing equal to seventy millions.

The census of 1840 gave the number of woolen manufactories in the Union at 1,420. It is safe to assume that they exceed 1,500 now. We shall be safe in assuming that it would be a very low average to allow but two *sets* of machinery to each manufactory, and that it would be equally safe to say that each *set* would consume daily at least seventy-five pounds of wool. The daily consumption of wool then for the whole, would be about two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, which would give for the year a consumption of, say, sixty-eight millions, leaving, therefore, but a surplus of two millions from our out-side estimate. There is, therefore, no doubt but what all the wool raised will be wanted, and in a tolerably favorable season, will all be consumed at home.

The next thing, and the most important, is the price.—That of course must be governed by the price of fabrics and the state of the money market. Should prices im-

prove, wool must maintain the price to which it has now advanced. But unless they should make a decided advance, wool must fall back, especially in the early part of the season. Yet manufacturers may go into the market early for their supplies, and purchase for the whole year's stock. In that case wool will do well if held till late, and for good prices.

Every woolgrower can judge for himself, and he will be able to hear from us at least once, and perhaps twice, before the market opens. Our own opinion is that prices will range considerably higher than the last season.

G.

The Potato Rot--Experiments.

Mr. Bateham:—Permit me, if you please, to say a word through the "Cultivator" as to a little experiment I tried last year, on the potato. I think I have found, to a demonstration, a sure remedy for the *rot*. Last spring I prepared a patch; (one half acre of ground,) the same that I planted with potatoes the year previous, by manuring highly, planted about the 10th of May, with Meshanocks, Pink eyes and a variety we call the Cow's horn —put a handful of fresh slacked lime in each hill, to prevent the rot; they grew finely, and the prospects were flatering for a heavy yield. Sometime in the latter part of July, as I was examining my potatoes to see whether the rot had commenced, and perceiving some signs of it on the vines, I pulled up several hills of the Meshanocks, they appeared to be fully grown, large, and a bountiful yield. I did not perceive any signs of the rot on the tubers. I placed the potatoes back in the hill again, and covered them over as before, only pulling off the vines.

On the 15th September I dug my potatoes, and to my astonisment and chagrin, I found that the *lime*, and the *mowing off the tops* did not prevent the rot, for there were but a very few small potatoes in the hill; but coming to those hills that I had pulled off the vines, as above stated, I found the potatoes *all good and sound*, while the rest were mostly rotten.

Now, I think, Mr. Editor, that if I had pulled off the vines from the whole "patch," at that time, I should have saved my potatoes.

I think by planting early, and selecting early varieties, they will get ripe before the rot commences; as soon as it does commence, either pull off the vines, and leave the potatoes in the ground, until a suitable time for diging—or would it be a better way to dig and put them in the barn or cellar? The rot I perceive, first makes its appearance on the vine, whether by an insect or not, I don't pretend to say. L. Norris.

Windsor, Ashtabula co., O., 1849.

Remarks.—We have had accounts of quite a number of experiments similar to the foregoing, where the tops were cut or pulled off in July or August, with evident good results. It should be borne in mind, however, that the tubers will cease to grow when the the tops are taken off—hence this operation should not be performed until the potatoes have nearly or quite obtained their growth, and when the disease has begun to appear on the tops.—We shall have more to say on this point ere long.—Ed.

That Stump Machine--Disease in Swine.

Editor O. Cultivator:—I wish to suggest to D. L., that the power applied to his 'machine to remove stumps,' described in No. 5, is an over proportion to his machine. Suppose the lever is so placed that the fulcrum will be one foot from the end, we then have the proportion thus: As one foot is to nineteen so is four oxen to seventy-six. This will throw the power of 76 oxen on the pole and chain. I have occasionally, for several years used a large log chain, for removing stumps. The bars of the links one inch square. The chain 5 feet long. It is of good material, yet I have frequently broken it with two horses at the end of the lever, which is twenty-two feet long and ten inches in diameter.

The only difficulty is in managing *it*. I have tried different plans. The best is, to bring one end through the large end of the elm pole; it must be secured by a strong iron key or bolt put through a link. To the other, put eighteen inches of chain, half the strength of the large chain, as it will work double. This is fastened round a spar or side root with just such rigging as used to be on the old fashioned lock chains to wagons. Let the horses walk round the stump in a circle, drawing at the smaller end of the lever while the larger rests against the stump.

I have noticed in the "Cultivator" some suggestions in relation to the "kidney worm" in swine. The disease is very easy cured. Take ten parts spirits turpentine and one part Oil Luccina; prepare one-third of a pint, apply a common table spoonful to the loins of the diseased hog each alternate day until the quantity is used. I have used the above remedy for several years and believe it to be infallible.

Respectfully, Senex.

Smithfield, O., 3d mo., 14th, 1849.

Kidney Worm in Hogs.

Mr. Bateham:—I see several articles in the Cultivator for 1st of March, on the subject of kidney worm, and remedies given, one of which I agree with you, is hard to understand.

My grand father was a large farmer, and raised many hogs. He owned an old servant whose duty it was one cold winter to carry slop to a favorite sow, some two or three hundred yards off, who was badly afflicted with kidney worm. "Brass" slipped a large bait of arsenic, (which had been placed to accommodate a lot of rats which lived about the house) two or three times, into the slop, with the intention of putting an end to his and the sows troubles; but strange it was to "Brass" the hog recovered and soon became fat and hearty. The fact was made known by "Brass" to his master, who ever after to his death, used arsenic, and I believe with perfect success, in cases of kidney worm. M.

Xenia, Ohio, March, 1849.

Buckeye vs. Hoosier Hogs.

Mr. Bateham: I noticed in a late number of your paper an extract from an Indiana paper, giving some account of large hogs in Indiana, and showing a disposition to boast over the Buckeye Hogs; and as we Buckeyes don't like to knock under in anything relating to our great staple products, I will give you a brief statement of what can be done in the Pork line here in little Holmes.

Mr. Ira W. Crawford, of Prairie township in this county, killed three hogs, the aggregate weight of which (dressed) was 1450 pounds—or 483 pounds each; all of one age, and not over 18 months old.

Mr. Charles Young, of Lafayette, in same township, killed one hog under two years old, that weighed 602 lbs. We could give a number of others that would equal or exceed the weight of our Hoosier neighbor's hogs, and not half try. Yours, &c.,

Lewis Crawford.

Holmesville, O., March 12, 1849.

"Curing Bacon"--Construction of Meat house.

In the Number of the Cultivator of February 1st, is a communication with the above caption. Now, I for one, coincide with D. S., in all he has said on that subject; and would further remark, that I have *smoked* no bacon for nineteen years past. My plan is, to fatten well, then salt well in a large box, long and wide enough to contain the hams and shoulders, (the sides I put in pickle) and before hanging up, finely ground pepper is well rubbed on the fleshy sides. I cut the legs off at the joints, which part soon dries up and leaves no chance for worms. And in this way, I have as good, sweet, well cured bacon as any smoked in the neighborhood. Nor can I tell what desirable property the smoke imparts to the bacon, except a disagreeable taste; for it will not prevent injury by worms

or skippers. I have often asked my neighbors who smoke their bacon, as to the benefit of smoke to meat, but have never yet received a satisfactory answer. They tell me, "Oh! I love the taste of it," yes I reply, and so does the natives of the East Indias love to sup their milk smoked with cow dung, and wonder why the English do not like it.

One great requisite in curing and preserving bacon (along with salt and pepper,) is a good Meat-house, (or smoke house if you will have it so,) it should be twelve or fourteen feet square, and at least two full stories high; the first floor should be one foot or more above ground; so that plenty of fresh air may pass under the building, for carrying off any moisture that may arise underneath. The second floor should be nine feet above the first, which will give sufficient space to hang the meat above the head. To this room there should be two windows in opposite directions, to give free passage for pure air to pass through, to keep the meat dry and sweet; these windows should have wooden slats or wires fastened across, to prevent the ingress of cats and rats, but the flies may pass in if they will, for if the meat has been well dosed with pepper, the flies will not touch it—the skin side soon becomes too dry and the peppered side too hot. The third floor [or ceiling] should be the garret next the roof; this, as well as the second floor, will keep back the heat of the sun, which is very injurious to bacon being in low damp smoke or meat houses. The upper room will be useful to the farmer, to store away his wool or grain, &c.

Before I quit the subject I must say, that meat houses generally, are badly constructed. In the first place, nine out of ten, are too low and too small every way; and in the second place, the earth forms the first floor, or what is little better, the floor is laid on the ground, and no floor above. This being the case, the moisture which arises from the ground comes in contact with the meat, for which it has an affinity; and next the action of the sun upon the roof, so near the meat, causes the oil to run, and injures or spoils the meat.

ROBERT A. SHERRARD.

Sugar-hill, Farm, near Steubenville, March 1849.

No Dog Tax--Poetic Remonstrance.

The bill for the protection of sheep by imposing a tax on dogs, was defeated in the Ohio Senate, after passing the lower branch of the Legislature. A little more effort on the part of the wool growers would have secured its passage—in spite of the very *feeling* remonstrances that were offered against the measure. One of these has been handed to us which we subjoin for the amusement of our readers, and to make amends for any *personal* grievance that we may have committed.—ED.

The humble petition of sundry Puppies, (not bipeds) Lap-dogs, Terriers, Hounds, Pointers, Spaniels, Sheep dogs, Bull dogs, Mastiffs and Mongrels, of the township of Euclid, to the Honorable Representatives of the State of Ohio:—

Whereas:

One *Bateham*, without love or fear,
Is urging on from year to year,
Your Hon'ble. House, to crush our race,
And load our tribes with deep disgrace,
Showing *dog*-matically his aim
Is to deprive us of our claim
To man's unceasing gratitude—
(Fit *dog*-ma this, for ages rude:)
Lay on a Tax, and lay it thick,
'Twill give to man, of dogs the sick—
Then will they be, like Angels, seen,
But few and very far between:—
Scout him, we pray you, from your mind,
And to our prayer be gentle, kind—
Dismiss awhile your strifes and jars,
Which often good intention mars—
To our respectful suit attending,
Who feel an awful fate impending.

We guard your house from theives by night,
And coons and 'possums put to flight;
Foxes, and skunks, and wood-chucks yield
To us their prowess on the field.
We hunt your game, and to their lair
With willing heart, and legs repair,
Rejoice to see your gladsome eye,
And wag our tails in extacy;
Your hen roosts, we protect, and feel
As much as you, our country's weal.

Suppose your fences overturned,
Your corn in danger—are we spurned?
Then "Towzer's" call'd, he flies in haste
To save his masters crops from waste.
If chance into some pond you fall,
Then 'Growler' saves your life your all,
Some villain on the road may meet you
And with a deadly weapon greet you,
Then faithful to his trust he's found
And "Tiger" drags him to the ground;
Yet some would urge our overthrow—
Slow does the milk of kindness flow
Within that breast—who cannot see
Our value to community?

'Tis said, and true! some dogs kill sheep—
There's none of *us* but always keep
Our conscience clear from such a deed.
There's Bipeds too, who oft succeed
In taking what is not their own
And slay *their fellows* for renown!

We could produce much testimony
That some good men for love nor money
Would from their Dogs so faithful part;
This gives some comfort to our heart.
We pray your House will have forbearance
And give the Canine race a clearance,
From Taxes, banishment and death;
For you we'll spend our latest breath—
For you we'll bark through the *Reserve*
Nor from the path of duty swerve.
We ask no place—we want no pension,
But justice in its wide extension;
Our hopes, our cause, we leave, relying
On men of feeling, all complying —
So will we laud you day by day,
Thus we conclude—and ever Pray.

Yours, on behalf of the meeting,
GROWLER, *Chairman*,
FIDELL, *Sec'ry., pro tem.*

Cuyahoga, co., O., 1849.

Visit to Thomas Affleck.

Solon Robinson, the well known traveling correspondent of the American Agriculturist, in the March number of that paper gives the following account of a recent visit to Thomas Affleck, who most of our readers will remember as a former resident of Cincinnati, and editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Visit to Mr. Affleck.—It is entirely superfluous to say that I met with a most gratifying reception from this old acquaintance of yours and mine, as well as from his most amiable wife. There are no brighter spots in life, than these meetings of old friends. I found Mr. A. as full of despondency at the result of the last cotton crop, as I have a hundred others within a few days, who complain with good reason of short crops and low prices. But as hope is the "sheet anchor of the soul," I found him full of that, upon the subject of a new business which he is now about entering upon. His little place of 47 acres, at Washington, Mississippi, he is now engaged in laying down into a nursery of fruits, shrubs, flowers, and plants—both out

doors, in hot houses, and forcing beds, with the intention of supplying that region, as well as the New-Orleans market with such articles. He has an accomplished gardener, Mr. Drummond from Scotland, and brother of him who gave the name to *Phlox Drummondi;* and he has now on the way from Mr. Rivers, of London, a great assortment of bulbs and plants, as well as all that he can obtain in this country. I hope his success may be commensurate with his industry. Mr. A. can exhibit some of the advantages of underdraining in his garden and nursery grounds. This he is doing with joints of large reed canes. He thinks that they will last many years, and when decayed, that the hole in the clay will still afford drainage for many more years. At any rate, it is a cheap experiment. He has a Cherokee-rose hedge, now three years old, that will, in another year, be a good fence.

Law Relating to Public Shows.

The following law, recently enacted by the Legislature of this State, is designed to promote the interests of Agriculture, by means of the revenue which is expected to be derived therefrom in aid of the "Agricultural Fund."

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "an act to regulate public shows," passed February 28, 1831.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assemby of the State of Ohio,* That so much of the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, as provides that it shall not be necessary for any exhibitor or exhibitors of any show allowed to be exhibited by said act, to obtain a permit from the county auditor, to show or exhibit in any incorporated town or city, where by the laws or ordinances of such town or city, such exhibitor or exhibitors may be required to obtain a permit or license from the municipal authority of said town or city, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Before any person or persons shall be permitted to exhibit any public show, in any incorporated town or city in this state, he or they shall first be required to obtain a permit from the auditor of the county in which such town or city may be located, according to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and the act to create a permanent agricultural fund, passed February 8th, 1847, and all moneys paid into the treasuries of the several counties under the provisions of this act, shall be paid over and disposed of according to the provisions of the act last above mentioned.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the right or power of any incorporated town or city in this state, to impose a license upon all shows exhibited in such town or city in addition to that imposed by this act.

John G. Breslin, *Speaker House Rep.*
Brewster Randall, *Speaker Senate.*

Passed March 21, 1849.

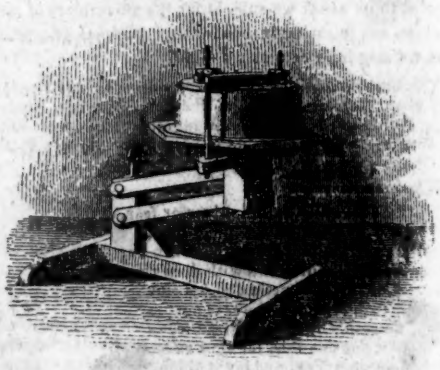
Explanations.—The law to which the foregoing is an amendment, says:

"That before any exhibitor or exhibitors of any traveling public show, not already prohibited by law, shall be allowed to exhibit or show any natural or artificial curiosity, or exhibition of horsemanship in a circus, or otherwise, for any price, gain or reward, he or they shall apply to the county auditor, of the county in which he or they intend to show or exhibit, for a permit; and the county auditor shall give him or them a permit, specifying the time, place, or places he or they may be allowed to show or exhibit in the county, on the person or persons, thus applying, paying into the county treasury the amount said county auditor may assess on him or them, for the privilege of exhibiting or showing such show; which assessment shall, in no case, exceed fifty dollars, nor less than ten, for each and every place at which such show shall be exhibited: provided, it shall not be necessary for any exhibitor or exhibitors, as aforesaid, to obtain a permit from the county auditor, to show or exhibit in any incorporated town or city, where, by the laws or ordinances of such town or city, such exhibitor or exhibitors may be required to obtain a permit or license from the municipal authority of said town or city."

The act for creating a permanent Agricultural fund, passed Feb. 8, 1847, provides that the minimum amount authorized to be charged by county auditors for permits under the law of 1831, shall be increased to twenty dollars; and one half of the income derived from this source shall go to the Agricultural Fund—the balance to the common school fund as before. But this act, as well as that of 1831, had no effect in incorporated towns and cities; and it was only in a few cases that county auditors were called on to grant licenses for such shows; while the authorities of towns and cities were by law allowed to charge a small or large sum, or nothing at all, as they might see fit, and make such disposition as they pleased of the revenue derived from this source. Thus it will be seen that the objects of the law of 1847 were not secured; and hence the reasons for the additional law of the present year.

This law does not interfere with the rights of incorporated towns and cities; but it makes it imperative on the exhibitors of public shows to first obtain a permit from the county auditor, in all cases; then if the town or city ordinances require it, another permit must be obtained from the authorities of such town or city. Some persons may think that these laws impose too heavy a tax on such exhibitions; but we think that a large majority will agree that it will be no loss to the morals of community even if the effect should be a reduction of the number of these exhibitions in our State.

Note.—The penalty for violating the law, by exhibiting without proper license, is a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence.



Cheese Press—Ohio Patents.

The above is a representation of the self-acting cheese press, for which a patent was granted in 1842, to Messrs. Collins & Stone, of Portage county, Ohio. It is much used for families and small dairies in the northern part of

this State, also, in New York and elsewhere, and we believe generally approved, though some important improvements have recently been added, for which one or more additional patents have been obtained. It is constructed by means of double or compound levers, which are so arranged that the weight of the cheese or curd is the power which presses itself, and as they are usually made, press in a ten or twelve fold ratio. It is sufficiently strong to hold a cheese of 150 or 200 pounds weight. It weighs from thirty to fifty pounds complete, and occupies a space of about two feet square.

We are not informed very definitely in regard to the late improvements, further than in a recent number of the *Eureka*. Among the list of patents and their claims we find the following:

To A. McKenney & D. Tyler, Clarksfield, Ohio, for improvement in self-acting Cheese Presses. Patented Feb. 13, 1849.

"We do not claim to be the first who have employed the gravity of a press, and that of the substance being compressed by it as its actuating force, this having been done by others in various ways: but what we do claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the combination of the cam lever (*d*,) and head (*h*,) constructed and arranged as herein described, with the platen, press beams, and parallel levers, whereby the platen is maintained in a horizontal position at every elevation, and the compression effected by the lever and cam, without passing pins through them as fulcra for them to turn on, thus avoiding the splitting of the levers, and other arrangements which are productive of so much inconvenience in presses heretofore constructed upon similar principles."

To Lansing Kellogg, Ravenna, Ohio, for improvement in Cheese Presses. Patented Feb. 6, 1849.

"What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the combination of the spring with the screw and toggle joint as herein set forth, or in any other substantial similar manner by which the same effects are produced."

Mediterranian Wheat.

This wheat I can recommend to those who are troubled with having their wheat *turn to chess*. I think it is not as liable to turn to cheat as other varieties, especially if they procure *clean seed;* and it appears also, to be proof against the fly; for my common wheat was very badly eaten by the fly last year, while the Mediterranian, which was sown at the same time, by the side of it, was not a straw of it eaten, as I could perceive. It is some two weeks earlier than our other varieties. All the fault I find with it, is, the heads grow so large and heavy that it is more apt to lodge than other varieties.

Windsor, O., 1849. N. Norris.

To Exterminate Sorrel.

We promised to answer the inquiry of G. W. B., of Muskingum county, in regard to the best means of renovating a piece of land which he says produces nothing but Sorrel, even though it has been enriched with manure. This is somewhat a rare case, though by no means a hopeless one. Sorrel is never troublesome except on lands that are worn out or naturally poor; and we suspect that the manuring bestowed by our friend was too much on the homeopathie plan to serve as a remedy for the evil. Perhaps, too, the piece of land alluded to is wet and cold from springs or other sources, in which case, *draining* is indispensable to render effectual any system of renovation.

To exterminate sorrel, then, we say, first, *drain* the land effectually if at all wet; second, manure liberally, and especially give a good dressing of *lime*. Sorrel is never troublesome where lime exists in sufficient quantity in the soil; and the application of lime and ashes is usually considered the most certain remedy for Sorrel. To kill the roots, summer fallow the ground, or plow in midsummer and sow with Buckwheat.

The Siphon--Raising Water.

A neighbor of mine wishes to construct a watering place at his barn, to be supplied by a well 80 rods distant. The well is about 20 feet deep, and there is about 12 feet fall from the curb or surface of the well to the barn. He thinks of raising the water by means of the *Siphon*. Can it be done?

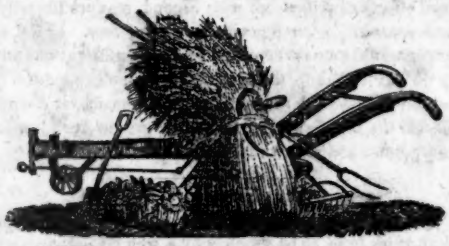
Salem, Col. Co., Ohio. J. F.

The Siphon Illustrated.

Remarks.—If the man knows any thing at all about the operation of the Siphon, he must know that it cannot accomplish what he desires in the above case. A Siphon consists simply of a bent pipe, one arm of which is longer than the other, as above represented. Suppose the supply of water is at *a*, the elevation to be overcome at *b*, and the discharge at *c*. Now, in order for it to operate, the end of the longest arm (*c*.) must be lower than the end *a*.—inasmuch as it is the *greater weight* of the column of water in the long arm which draws up the *lesser weight* of the column in the short arm; or, more correctly speaking, the pressure of the atmosphere on the water at *a*., causes it to ascend, the short arm to *b*. where a vacuum would otherwise occur by the flowing out of the water at *c*.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the case alluded to, the watering place at the barn would need to be *lower than the water in the well*, in order for the operation of the Siphon. In some situations, however, this mode of obtaining water is very convenient and useful. Such for instance, as drawing a supply of water for stock from a canal, where the water in the canal is higher than the surface of the adjoining field and where objection would be made to laying a pipe through the bank. We will speak of its actual use in washing sheep, at another time.

Ashes on Grass.—S. R. Gray, of Salem, N. York, sowed in the autumn of 1845, 25 bushels of unleached ashes on two acres of meadow, on a western hill-side, which had been mown for 30 years. The crop of hay was increased from half a ton per acre to a ton, and the second year to a ton and a quarter.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 1, 1849.

Patience, Friends.—We have on hand quite a number of communications, inquiries, &c., that we have not been able to find time to examine or revise, nor space to publish. We design they shall all receive attention—though we cannot promise quite all of them publicity.

The Legislature adjourned on the 26th ult., after a very protracted and profitless session. Several acts have been passed, however, of much public interest, not strictly of a party nature; such as the Homested Exemption law and a resolution in favor of the preliminary steps for amending the Constitution of the State. We may publish the Exemption law in our next. We give a new law relating to the Agricultural Fund, in another column of this paper.

Before adjournment the Senate ordered 5,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report to be printed and sent to the members along with the laws and journals, in the same manner as the 10,000 copies for the members of the House. This makes 15,000 copies in all, for distribution by the members. This is a larger number than has ever been distributed before, but not as many as could be advantageously distributed among the several hundred thousand farmers of Ohio. We hope to see the time when this annual Report will be so improved by means of reliable statistics and important essays, that not less than 50,000 copies will satisfy the demands of the people.

T. C. Peters, Esq., of Buffalo, who is favorably known to most of our readers, has consented at the solicitation of the Board, to spend some weeks in Ohio this spring, as agent of the Board, for the purpose of assisting by means of personal visitation, public addresses &c., in awakening interest in the minds of the farmers and friends of improvment in regard to the proposed State Fair, and for soliciting subscriptions for defraying expenses of premiums, &c. He will also assist the committees in planning the arrangements for the exhibition.

We regard Mr. Peters as eminently well qualified for this mission. Besides being a practical farmer, and devoted to the work of agricultural improvement, he is a man of learning and talent, and has had much experience in the getting up and management of county and State exhibitions in N. York. We are sure he will meet with a welcome reception from the farmers and friends of Agriculture in Ohio.

He is expected here during the present month; and to be with us at the meeting in Cincinnati on the 10th of May.

"The Wool Grower."—This is the title of a new paper commenced the past month at Buffalo, N. Y., by T. C. Peters, Esq. As its name indicates, it is mainly devoted to the interests of sheep farmers—though a portion of each number will be occupied with articles on general agriculture, horticulture, &c. It is neatly printed, in octavo form 16 pages monthly. Price only 50 cts per year.

We regard this as a very timely and commendable enterprise on the part of our friend Peters, and most heartily wish him abundant success. The wool growing interest of this country has become one of great magnitude and importance; and those engaged in the business have need of a kind of information, especially in regard to the preparation and sale of wool, prospects of prices, &c., which cannot readily be obtained by agricultural editors whose attention is taken up with a great variety of subjects. We therefore advise all our wool growing readers to send immediately for the "Wool Grower," while they also continue their kind regard to our own journal.

Navigation on Lake Erie is partially open, and is expected to be fully so in a few days. The Ohio Canal will not be in working order, in this region at least, before the 14th or 15th inst.

The weather for a few days past has been fair, with severe frosts at night. The fruit buds, we think, are as yet uninjured. Wheat looks tolerably well, considering the littlle snow of the past winter.

Those Sweet Potatoes have not arrived yet, but are daily expected. It was deemed unsafe to expose them to the air during the very changeable and wet weather of the past month.

McIntosh & Co's. Nursery.—We invite attention to their advertisement. It was incorrectly printed in our last. Saul & Co. also deserve attention.

Osage Orange—items.

Our friend Elliott, in the Cleveland Herald, recommends pouring on *boiling* water and letting soak 24 hours, as the best method of preparing the seeds of Osage Orange before sowing; says he has succeeded perfectly in that way.

We have regarded it as unsafe to use *boiling* water for this purpose. We tried it two years ago, on half a pint of seed, (using a pint of water) and it failed entirely; we supposed it was killed by over scalding. Perhaps if the quantity of seed was larger, and less water used in proportion, it would cool so quickly, as not to do injury; still we have doubts on the subject and would advise caution to be used. We think pouring on *hot* (not boiling) water and soaking for 4 to 6 days afterwards, is a safer and better plan.

Planting.—A friend who possesses good judgment in such matters and greatly desires to see hedges succeed in this country, thinks our recommendation of 7 to 9 inches is too great distance apart for setting Osage Orange plants in a hedge row; and that 6 inches is far enough. Well,

we have no objections to the amendment; though on good soil with proper trimming, 9 inches is as good as 6.

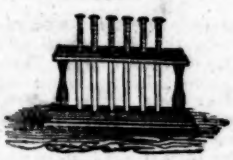
PLANTS KILLED.—Mr. J. Stough, of Bucyrus, writes us that a large portion of his Osage Orange plants were killed by the winter, owing to the excessive amount of rain and the consequent heaving of the soil with frost—but on a part of the ground, where it was under-drained, no injury was done.

A correspondent in Knox county also states that his plants are nearly all killed by the winter. We presume, from the same cause as the above.

Our own plants—about 12,000—were left without any protection, not even earthing up about the roots, and have sustained no injury further than killing the tops. The soil is a yellow clay, slightly rolling.

Persons who desire to sow or plant Osage Orange this spring need not be in too great hurry, as neither the seeds nor plants will begin to vegetate until the weather becomes quite warm; and the time for planting corn is soon enough to sow or transplant.

☞ Our new supply of Osage Orange Seed had just arrived. Several orders have been delayed a few days waiting its arrival.



The Lactometer.

This is the only proper instrument or guage for testing the qualities of milk drawn from different cows, correctly. It consists of several glass tubes placed in a frame or stand perpendicularly. The upper parts of these tubes are divided and subdivided by marks cut in the glass, and all are thus graduated exactly like the others. They are filled with milk from different cows, then after remaining a proper time the quantity of cream in each is distinctly seen at a glance through the glass, and the exact difference determined by the described marks. It is a very useful implement for dairy farmers, to guide them in selecting cows, or improving their stock. It can be obtained at the Albany and other agricultural Stores, price $2,-50 to $3. It is small and light, and can be boxed up so as to go by express if desired.

We are surprised to find in a late number of the New York Farmer and Mechanic, an attempt to revive the sale of an instrument called *Frye's Lactometer*, which it is pretended will show the quality of milk by its *specific gravity*. We pretty effectually exploded this humbug through the pages of the Genesee Farmer, in 1844, and very little has been heard of it from that time till the present. It is utterly useless, for the purposes of the farmer, and cannot be of much, if any benefit for detecting the frauds of milkmen in cities.

PROFITS OF APPLE ORCHARDS.—The *American Agriculturist* says a gentleman having less than seven acres of orchard, realizes from $500 to $750 worth of apples annually. In another exchange paper it is said, an old orchard of four or five acres, that had not been plowed for thirty years, and was said to be worthless, was plowed and manured, and the third year thereafter produced 280 barrels.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

That Early Cherry--What is it!

MR. BATEHAM:—In your last number Mr. A. Fahnestock remarks upon the "German May Duke" Cherry that it is the 'Early Mede,' and that this is its 'true name,' therefore why not call it so?

As Mr. F. has thus proclaimed the true name, will he also give the readers of the Cultivator, the writer among the rest, information where a history or description of the "Early Mede" may be found.

My small library does not unfold to me any description of a cherry under name of 'Early Mede,' that will compare with the fruit of the variety originally introduced into Ohio, I believe, by Doct. Jones, of Columbus, as the 'German May Duke.'

Mr. F. also says the "Graffion and Yellow Spanish are in fruiting at Columbus, nearly side by side, and that there is a marked difference."

Will Mr. F. oblige by stating some of the points of difference which mark the fruits of the two above named trees.

I am anxious to collect information especially upon the Cherry and varieties.

Very Respectfully, F. R. ELLIOTT.

REMARKS.—We have taken some pains to trace out the history of this cherry, as far as this country is concerned, but the result is not fully satisfactory in regard to deciding its true name.

Some eight or ten years ago, a German Gardener of this city, named Jo. Widgenant, imported this fruit, along with other varieties, from a nurseryman at Fryburg, in Germany, which nurseryman, he says, obtained the trees from Bolwiller, in France. In the invoice which accompanied the trees (written in English and German) the name *Early Mede*, occurs among the cherries, but "Jo" says this variety was lost by the trees dying—and Mr. Fisher, on whose grounds they were first set out, applied this name erroneously to the trees of the kind referred to above, as German May Duke. This cherry was imported under the name of *Early May*, or more properly, *Very Early May*—"*Tres hative Mai.*" Our friend "Jo" was not able to find the original invoice for us, but thinks he will yet do so. This is his recollection of the matter, as far as we can gather from his imperfect use of our language. As the fruit is different from that known as May Bigarreau—*Bigarreau de Mai*, of the French—would it not be convenient and proper to call this simply Early May?—*Ed. O. Cult.*

How to Plant an Orchard.

Notwithstanding much has been written on this subject, yet from the ignorance prevailing in many minds, I am induced in a brief manner, to state the plan I have re-

cently pursued in planting an additional orchard of about 250 trees. I have tried several experiments in planting, including both excesses, *deep* and *shallow*, even to planting one tree on the surface without making any hole, and raised a bank around it, which is now a bearing tree, doing well, and which I consider far preferable to putting the roots 12 to 18 inches below the surface, as I have heard of some doing.

But to the plan. I first staked off my ground by placing a stake where each tree was intended to stand; dug a hole four feet deep, according to the ground,—placing the surface soil by itself, then filled the holes with the surrounding surface soil, near enough full, to set the tree in, so that its upper roots will be about as near the surface as they originally were. This should all be done before the trees are taken from the nursery. When ready for transplanting, two hands are necessary, as one cannot conveniently hold the tree erect and fill up the hole as it should be done; but where an additional hand cannot be obtained, a stake may be stuck in the hole and the tree tied to it to keep it erect till it is planted. When thus ready, commence filling up with the best of soil, taking care to place all the roots in their natural position, separating all the fibres and covering the lower roots first, and if any of those higher up should become covered, pull them up and keep them so till the hole is so filled as to place them as near as possible in the position in which they grew, and so proceed, leaving no cavity about the trunk but what is well filled in with the fingers.

After the tree is planted; the bank of earth taken from below, the soil should be scattered round so as to leave no heap remaining.

One quart of wood ashes and half as much lime, may be well mixed with one bushel of soil to be placed about the roots of each tree, but no stable manure should be used, for besides its other injurious effect it engenders or is a harbor for insects that annoy the roots of the trees, but it may be added as an over dressing if not put nearer than within twelve inches of the tree.

After the leaves start in the spring the trunk should be annually well rubbed with a woolen cloth saturated with soft soap, and if oftener, all the better.

Being engaged in the nursery, and so often called on by those wishing to purchase trees during the time for planting, I have been two seasons planting my orchard. Those I planted first, the spring following the first summer's growth, I loosened the earth as deep as the roots, in a circle about 18 inches wide all round each tree, *out side* of the hole dug for transplanting, then added a dressing of good stable manure which I worked in a little through the summer. This winter I have been drawing stone and charcoal ashes from the neighboring black-smith shops and giving them a dressing with it.

When digging trees for myself or others, I prefer taking up as many fibrous roots as I conveniently can, and yet after I have been careful in taking up long fibrous roots I have seen men clip them off as if the tree did not require them.

The question is often asked, what is the best time for transplanting? Most writers recommend the fall season. I have planted when the ground was in order for working at different times from early in the fall till late in the spring, and carefully watched the difference, and were I sure of a wet summer following, would prefer spring planting, principally on account of more fibrous roots coming up with the trees, but if a dry summer follows, fall planting is preferable. The greatest growths I have ever had, the first season after transplanting, was from trees planted in the spring, the summer following being wet; and the like may occur again, but the ground certainly has a better opportunity of becoming well settled about the roots if the trees are planted in the fall.

Z. Hampton.

Pennsville, Morgan County, O., 1849.

Soil and Compost for Fruit Trees.

So much has been written on the proper soil, for various fruit trees, that we will not go over the subject again here. We may, however, remark that there are two trees not yet well understood, as regards the most suitable soil for them.

These are the pear and the peach. We think the pear cannot, unless with very rare exceptions, be successfully grown in any soil that has been long cultivated, without first restoring to that soil the potash, phosphate, and lime, that have been taken from it by continuous cropping.—And, with very rare exceptions, we think it will be found that, in our dry climate, it is only upon naturally deep soils, or where the subsoil has been broken up, so as to form a soil 18 inches in depth, that these trees will be uniformly healthy and productive.*

It seems to us that there is still a prevalent error, regarding the best soil for the peach. The impression prevails, that the peach is finest on light sandy soils. It is quite true that the growth of the trees is rapid, and its culture easiest, upon such soils. But a careful comparison of peaches grown in various soils, has convinced us that the flavor and beauty of the fruit are incomparably higher in a mellow loam, than in a lighter and more sandy soil.

The great importance of deepening all ordinary soil, by trenching or subsoiling, is now so generally known, that no planter, of the least information on the subject, thinks of planting an orchard, or even a tree, without this preliminary step. In no climate is it so important as ours; and in no country, does it so fully repay, in the quadrupled health, vigor, and productiveness of the tree, the necessary cost and trouble which it involves.

The third secret, is to supply them with the proper food.

And this leads us to repeat here what cannot be repeated too often,—that the best general compost for fruit trees, is a mixture of *peat and ashes*. These two substances alone contain every addition to the soil necessary to the growth of fruit trees. There is hardly any part of the Union where swamp peat (the black, decayed vegetable matter of low grounds,) cannot be had very cheaply; and there are few parts of our country where wood ashes, either in a fresh or leached state, cannot be had at a moderate price. Now, this peat, as it comes from the swamps, is so saturated with acid, that it is almost worthless as a manure; but mixed with ashes, at the rate of five bushels of fresh ashes, or ten bushels of leached ashes, to a waggon load, it becomes nearly equal to cow manure, and far more beneficial to fruit trees, because the compost contains not only vegetable manure but lime, potash and phosphates; in other words, the mineral manures, so absolutely essential to the production of fine fruit.

Taking this mixture of peat and ashes as a general manure for fruit trees, let us turn it into a compost more especially adapted to the different fruits; for chemical analysis shows a different composition in the apple, and the pear, the plum, and the grape, etc.

To every cart load of the composted peat and ashes, after it has laid a fortnight, we would add two bushels of *air-slacked* shell lime, or other good pure lime. This would be the compost for *apple trees*.

To every cart load of the peat and ashes, we would add half a bushel of ground or dissolved bones, and two bushels of leached ashes, (or five pounds of potash, dissolved in water.) This would be the compost for *pear trees*.

To every cart load of the peat and ashes, we would add half a bushel of lime, half a bushel of ashes, and a peck of salt. This would be the compost for the *plum tree*.

To every cart load of the peat and ashes, we would add a bushel of lime, one of ashes, and half a bushel of gypsum or plaster. This would be the compost for the *grape vine*.

To every cart load of the peat and ashes, we would add two bushels of leached ashes. This would be the compost for the *peach* and *cherry tree*.

We do not intend to give these as the best formulas for composts for these different fruit trees. The ingredients are by no means so exactly proportioned as even the present state of chemical knowledge would enable us to

make; but they contain the essential elements, in proportions which we have tested; and we have avoided making them in the least complex, because we have always noticed that the majority of cultivators are reluctant to adopt what is not easily understood and carried into practice.

The good effects of such composts as these, instead of common manure, will be very speedily seen in all fruit gardens and orchards where they are used. Their use will as certainly bring about thrifty growth, healthy foliage, and fair and abundant crops, as careless and ignorant culture and manuring will the reverse.

We will only add, in conclusion, that where an orchard or garden has been neglected for some time, a very heavy dressing of such compost, say a coat two inches thick, should be applied at first. But where it is the practice of the cultivator to use the compost every year, it is only necessary to sprinkle enough over the surface every spring (turning it under lightly with the spade or plough,) to cover the surface half an inch thick as far as the roots extend.—*Horticulturist.*

* On the other hand, in very deep vegetable soils, (as in some parts of the western states,) the trees should be planted on little hills or mounds, 18 inches high, to prevent over rapid growth, and too succulent wood.

ADDRESS OF DAVID THOMAS,

Of Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.,

Before the Buffalo Hort. Society, Sep., 1848.

In treating of gardens, as in describing of circles, it matters not where we begin; nor whether we range first among esculent vegetables, beautiful flowers, or delicious fruits, for all are interesting to the horticulturist; and I would hope that this remark may serve as an apology for any abruptness or irregularity that may appear in this discourse.

Does any animal except man, enjoy the beauty of flowers? I presume not, having never seen any indication of the kind, though hundreds of insects regale on their nectar. Our love of flowers must then be considered as evidence of a higher organization; and those who cannot appreciate it, suffering from the want of some phrenological development, have claims on our sympathy. Yet as organs are said to be enlarged or diminished, according to moral or mental training, so many of our friends now shut out, may indulge the hope of rising hereafter, to the enjoyment of more glorious objects, and of purer and more elevated pleasures.

Occasionally we meet with tastes that are partial or averse to particular colors; and this state of mind may arise from impressions perhaps long since forgotten. If we had only seen in early life (as the poet says)

"Where tawdry *yellow* strove with dirty *red*"

we should doubtless have acquired a distaste for those colors; and probably without perceiving it at the time.—That it would be a prejudice however, must be evident when we look at the rainbow or prismatic spectrum—so clear, so free from every tinge or impurity of earth, that we rejoice in the whole seven colors, and know not which to prefer.

Pure white, as we see it in a sunbeam coming through a clean atmosphere, is the blending of all colors in certain definite proportions; and when it is impure, a surplus or deficiency of some color must cause it. The colors of most flowers, are mixtures. The purples are rarely, if ever pure, being only the intermingling of red and blue. The prismatic colors exhibited in flowers however, with rare exceptions, are only *six*, for *green* in Botany, like *black* in Optics, is not considered a color.

The intense blue of some alpine flowers, has been ascribed to the deep hue of the sky that bends over them; but the constant supply of moisture may be a better reason. Finer colors have been observed in some species near brooks in summer and autumn, than on similar plants that stood on the dry banks above them.

Plants subjected to high culture, are more apt to run into varieties, than those in a state of Nature; yet some manifest this tendency even in the forest. Our wild *Phlox divaricata* is found sometimes white, as all once were at Farmer's Point near this city; sometimes almost all red, as below Niagara Falls in Canada; and sometimes almost blue, as in some specimens of our own woods,—though pale purple is the more common color. No American plant however, has assumed such varied hues as the Asiatic tulip. Speaking of it in the wild state, Baber, the Tartar emperor said, "I once directed them to be counted, and they brought in 32 or 33 different kinds."

And yet the young florist soon observes with surprise that there is one color (often more) into which no variety will ever run, as if the law were imperative,

"Take any [shade] but that"—

For instance, we have no blue tulip, blue rose, or blue dahlia—no red crocus, red iris, or red campanula—no yellow phlox, yellow trillium, or yellow peonia; and none are to be expected. To this rule, perhaps the hyacinth comes nearest to forming an exception: and yet I have seen none of a good yellow. Even the famous "Gold of Ophir" (so called) has but little more than a tinge of that color.

I know of but one flower worth cultivating, that is entirely destitute of beauty,—and that is *Agave virginica*, a flower of midsummer, and one of its sweetest.

Odor, though a general attribute of flowers, is seldom noticed unless it constitutes a distinguishing trait. In one remarkable instance, it is too ethereal for many persons who enjoy other floral perfumes in a high degree. I allude to the Persian iris—the sweetest gift of the spring. They cannot perceive its fragrance, while it scents the garden round.

Odor, in plants, varies to the widest extremes—from the breath of the violet to the musk of the Oregon *mimulus*, or the rankness of *Hypericum hircinum*; and from the delicate scent of the tea rose or fringed pink to the abominable fetor of *Arum dracunculus*. Round *Fraxinella* it forms a vapor that "in a dark place may be seen to take fire;" and round *Calendula* a vapor (also invisible) is said, like summer clouds, to throw out electric flashes.

Of the ten thousand ornamental plants that florists have collected from different parts of the globe, only a small proportion decorate our grounds and borders. Soil and climate exclude most of them; and constitutional debility many others, even in the most favorable localities.—Some 50 or 60 years ago, it was believed that one whole species—*Ligusticum cornubiense*—was reduced to a single plant.

The winters of Western New York are as favorable to herbaceous perennials as those of Philadelphia—perhaps more so—but they are less favorable to half-hardy shrubs. Our heavy loams freeze not half as deep as theirs, owing in part to more clouds at that season—the condensed vapor of our lakes—that obstruct the radiation of heat; and to more snow at the time of our severest cold. Plants that lie snug under this mantle, are as safe as they would be in England; and we need only be apprehensive of danger, immediately after an untimely thaw. With half-hardy shrubs, however, it is different. Over our snows, winds below zero frequently sweep along; and when spring returns, we often find all *above* the snow-line *dead*, and all *below it alive*, and in the best condition.

But it is not a sudden and brief severity of the weather, but its long continuance, that proves so fatal; for it is occasionally colder at Philadelphia, at Cincinnati, and at Vincennes, than it ever is at Rochester or Buffalo.

A knowledge of these facts may assist the florist in making his selections. It is not difficult to find hardy plants enough, but a correct taste would prompt him to choose the most varied forms of beauty, and such as would be exhibited in succession throughout the whole season of flowers.

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Bulbous plants from warm climates, that can bear *much depth of earth*, do well under our Northern sky. Perhaps the number, however, is not great, though I know of but few experiments in this line; but *Amaryllis longifolia* from Southern Africa, is quite at home in my border. It has

been there 15 or 20 years. It was planted about ten inches deep; and this depth has been increased by turning a sod, or throwing litter over it. It has produced leaves four feet long.

Another bulb—*Prancratium maritimum*—from the sea coast of Southern Europe, after a trial of four years, is now doing well in the open border, among sand and peat. It is not more than six or seven inches below the surface; but then it is in a *sunken*, and not in a *raised* border,—a difference in position worthy of particular notice. For the first two years, it was not vigorous; but on sprinkling salt round it at different times, it became healthy; and it is now in the most flourishing condition, having produced two fine umbels of flowers the present season. They are white, star-like, and two inches in diameter.

Amaryllis belladonna, from the West Indies, has also withstood the last winter under similar circumstances.—Owing perhaps to habits contracted in the green-house, it started to grow late in the fall, which was a wrong movement; and, accordingly, its leaves were cut down by the frost; but it is growing again.

I have mentioned these particulars for the purpose of exciting others to make experiments on tender bulbs.—Of course many will not bear such depths; but the discovery of such as will do it, adds to the variety of our borders, and they become as valuable as new plants from Oregon or China. As an additional encouragement, I may mention that accident has shown that crown imperials and tulips will rise through mounds of earth nearly two feet in height: and so will the orange lily.

So few are the florists that possess a green-house, that all my remarks have reference to open culture, and indeed without one, we may enjoy the splendors of many tropical plants. Some *are annuals* that succeed well, as the African Hibiscus. Others *assume the habit of annuals*, as *Mirabilis jalapa*, though it is a perennial in its native clime, and may be rendered so here by preserving the roots from the frost. In the same way, many tender bulbs, not fitted for deep planting—after decorating the garden in summer, may be stowed away in a dormant state, and brought forth in the following spring, to resume their functions Some of our finest ornaments are of this class, as several species of African *Gladiolus*, the Jacobean Lily, and the Mexican tiger flowers. London indeed, says the last "are tolerably hardy," but he adds, "provided they are protected from the winter's frost." Now I have found the easiest way to do this in our climate, is to wrap the roots in paper and hang them where they neither dry up, freeze, nor mould.

Some young trees and shrubs suffer much in winter before the wood becomes hardened and well matured. For a long period, I have seen the American Spindle tree regularly killed down; and for several years the Chinese Honeysuckle shared the same fate; but the same shrubs now appear perfectly hardy. When newly introduced, such plants generally receive more attention than in after time. They are stimulated by high culture to grow late in the season; and abounding in juice, suffer in proportion from the cold. Dry substances never freeze. The seeds of melons and cucumbers, endure the greatest severity of our climate; but the plants that spring from them are destroyed by the first touch of frost. Neither oaks nor maples would abide our winters, if they continued their growth into autumn. Half-hardy shrubs should, therefore, be planted in soils not too rich, and their growth should be stopped in summer if possible.

Have we a better guide than Nature? Her seedlings generelly rise among other plants, where they are protected from the schorching sun, from untimely frosts, and from being thrown out in winter. Many a plant which we foster in the green-house, would do well in the thick shades of our forests, where the branches above them would lessen the radiation of heat, and shield them from freezing winds. But hot sunshine may be as destructive as a cold night. The difference between the climate of the woods, and the climate of the open border, is very great; and it may explain why many of our native plants refuse to inhabit our gardens. For instance, who has succeeded with the *Gerardias*, in open sunshine? Or with *Cypripedium acaule?* I have known the last, however, to bloom for several successive seasons, in the *twilight* of a broken flower pot, open on the north side.

Some shrubs suffer much from exposure to cold winds. In the open ground, the white Antwerp raspberry, has been much injured—while ten rods under the lee of red cedars, it has done well. The common laburnum may illustrate the same doctrine. One which stood in a door-yard, exposed to the west winds, was damaged every winter, until a building was erected very near it, so as completely to shelter it on that side, and from that time, during seven years, it has not been injured.

Climate, however, is not more important than soil.—The peaty earth and stagnant water of the marsh, are not more essential to sub-aquatics, than sand to the wild lupin; but the limestone lands of Western New York, are deleterious to many plants that require neither mud nor sand. The *Azalea*, the *Kalmia* and the *Rhododendron*, have declined and perished within two or three years after being planted in the most favorable situations. I regretted their loss, but was not quite discouraged. Having found on the brink of a deep ravine, certain plants that grow no where else in the neighborhood, such as several kinds of earth-moss, some species of *Pyrola*, and *Hieracium venosum*, I thought the soil would suit those beautiful shrubs; and I determined to make the experiment.—A pit two feet deep, enclosed by a frame of boards, was filled with it, and two fine plants of *Kalima latifolia*, are now in the most flourishing condition after a trial of four years. Between them stands a *Pontic Azalea* in the deepest green; and it has grown more in the present season than in any five preceeding it.

One of our native lilies is named "*superbum*" from its extraordinary magnificence. Pursh says, "The most stately plant of this family in North America—the number and elegance of its flowers are astonishing—I have in favorable situations, seen stems of about seven feet high, with from 30 to 50 flowers, disposed in the form of a chandelier." It may be proper to say, however, that it is indigenous to low copses and swamps on blue clay; and disappoints the florist when planted in common soil.—Even a liberal mixture of muck from the woods is insufficient for its wants; and though it has increased in stature and beauty, among peat and drift sand, only the former ingredient is useful. It ought to be shaded from the hot sun, have considerable moisture, and probably such earth underneath as suits the *Kalmia*.

But many of the finest ornaments of the garden, require no peculiar soil or treatment; and amongst these, are the old favorites, pinks and roses. A late writer on the rose, indeed, has said that "rose-growing is confined to latitudes south of 41 deg." but could he have ever visited Western New York, or attended its exhibitions?—Why, we have hundreds of superior kinds that are perfectly hardy, and even the many colored Greville, blooms finely with a little protection in winter.

It should also be remembered, that some *tender roses*, when killed to the ground, assume the habit of *herbaceous perennials;* and send up stems from the root that bloom abundantly throughout the summer. I first observed this result in the Champney and Aimee Vibert; and why may not all unbudded perpetual bloomers do so, if planted deep? Cut them down on the approach of winter, and cover the stumps with a sod. It would only be a new style of pruning.

Roses, however, that only bloom once in the season, requiring the last years' wood for the flowering stems to stand on, would not succeed with this treatment.

Perhaps the best method of training the tall-growing kinds, is on pillars. Two years ago, I had pieces of scantling, twelve feet in length and three inches by four, planted as posts, first perforating them in five or six places with a two-inch auger. Through these holes the stem of the rose is drawn. As it lengthens, this operation should be repeated from time to time, till it reaches the top, about nine feet high; and as it depends on no decaying cord or

bandage for support, it cannot be blown down by the wind.

To insure these posts from decay, inch auger holes near the ground, were bored, slanting downwards, not quite through, and filled with salt. Some persons have used plugs in their posts to keep out the rain; but it is best to leave them open for a time, till the wood becomes saturated with brine. As the salt dissolves, more should be supplied—say two or three times a year.

To obtain a finer display, I have planted roses of different colors on opposite sides of the posts, intertwining their branches. At one, I have the *tea scented Ayrshire* and *Violet Episcopal*, by way of contrast; and at another, the *Baltimore Belle* and *Queen of the Prairies*. I have sixteen posts of this description, and have obtained expressly for this purpose, a sufficient number of tall growing kinds. Further experiments are wanted, however, to determine what sorts can be most fitly associated, and what shades of color will harmonize the best.

Of all the insects that annoy the florist, the rose bug ought to stand first on the list. It is a perfect nuisance; and it is doubted if any way to expel them has been discovered, except by manipulation. Even in this northern land, they appear to have inhabited sand-hills from time immemorial; and would seem to be now on the increase; but, on heavy loams—which constitute, perhaps, nine-tenths of this vast region—I think they have not been observed. This exemption we ought to prize very highly, and gives us advantages over the south. If a few of our roses, such as the *Chromatella*, are prevented by our climate from assuming the habit of a tree, it is consoling to know that none in all our collections on heavy soils, will be defaced by the rose-bug.

After treating of flowers, it may seem like a falling off, to speak of bugs and worms; but the horticulturist should not be above his business, neither in applying manures, nor in expelling the devourers of his products. The latter must be done as well as the former.

Against the common angle worm, (*Lumbricus terrestris*,) but little has been written; and in many parts of the United States, perhaps, but little damage sustained,—because, in the old settled parts, it is chiefly confined to moist places, and there hunted by fishermen for bait; but, in our heavy loams, when highly manured, they are found of great size, and in discouraging abundance. Well, what harm do they do? They deface the alleys, poach the soil, and devour the cotyledons of young plants.—Even when not eaten, many small plants are uprooted and destroyed by their working amongst them. This spring, our first sowing of lettuce, beets, &c., was almost entirely a failure in consequence of their doings; and we had to transplant from other beds such as were too large for them to *upset*. To abate this nuisance, in the evenings and mornings, after rain, when all come forth, we gathered them up by hundreds, amounting in all to several thousands; but it requires some care and adroitness to catch them. They appear not to see, but their sense of touch is exquisite: and when alarmed by a heavy tread, they dart into their holes with surprising quickness. A naturalist has said "that they wander about in the night." They do so, sometimes, especially when inundated; but wandering from their holes is not a regular habit. I have observed them in different hours of the night; and have generally found the posterior extremity left in the hole, so that they may instantly retreat in case of alarm. A circle of seven or eight inches radius—not more—I should think must commonly limit their knowledge of geography.

In the south, the mole feeds on them; but here, fortunately, we have no moles in heavy loams; and if birds diminish their numbers, it has not been perceptible. Salt has been tried, but with no particular advantage. Enough to destroy *them*, would destroy the *crop;* for they have appeared in the ground, not long after it had been thickly covered by that mineral. To sow it over them in the night, would drive them home indeed, in great haste, but that would be all. To gather them up, is slow but sure.

Cucumber, squash, and melon plants, often suffer from the striped bugs. Some use a decoction of red peppers, or other offensive liquids, to repel them,—while others employ square boxes covered with millinet for the same purpose. If the boxes, however, are eight or nine inches high, the millinet may be spared; for it would seem that these insects, in their migrations, move horizontally.—Wherever I have used open boxes, the plants have been safe, while unprotected hills near them, have been destroyed. It is remarkable that when a plant withers, these devourers crowd on it, either on account of its superior flavor, or because its rag-like folds afford them a better shelter.

The large brown bug generally arrives later in the season; and it is well fitted to destroy what the others have left. Whether it is owing to something poisonous in their touch, or to their continued irritation, I know not; but, generally, they may be found where the leaves are dying in summer. It is better not to wait for indications of this kind, however, but to make diligent search for them from day to day, especially in the earlier part of the season.

The musk melon appears to be less disturbed by these insects than most other plants of its tribe; and does better in compact soils than the water melon. The latter—said to be indigenous to sandy alluvions—succeeds best where the ground is porous, and where the water of long continued rains can pass freely away from its roots. Stable manure and garden soil, in equal proportions, thoroughly intermixed, and made into a narrow ridge about two feet high, have produced extraordinary crops of this delicious fruit; but in very unfavorable seasons, the following method has been still more successful: Cover two or three wagon loads of fresh stable manure, with inverted sods to the depth of six or eight inches; and on four sides, half way up the pile, make holes a foot or eighteen inches deep, partly filling them with fine rich earth. Here plant the seeds. The heat causes them to come up in three or four days, and protects them from vernal frosts.

We are far north for some kinds of the grape, such as the Bland, Isabella, Catawba, and Alexandria,—for though they ripen here, and are good, they attain more sweetness in the south. Others are very excellent. Mildew, however, is often a great drawback in wet seasons; and there is a mystery about this malady that I profess not to understand,—for W. Wilson, of Clermont, elevated the Sweet Water on poles twenty feet high, and had fair fruit, while on the contrary, I prostrated mine, with equal success. In a dry summer, the whole crop, high, low, or mid-way, escapes; but when we have frequent rains, there appears to be a zone in which mildew prevails, contracting or expanding according to the weather; and I have seen where it approached within one foot of the ground. I dislike the trellis; but I had one near which an exotic vine sent up a shoot, crossing a bar three feet high, and bending down on the opposite side. The next year was bad for mildew. Such grapes as grew near the root, however, were fair; and so were those where the top of the stem rested on the ground; while the intermediate portion, only two or three feet high, were blighted and ruined.

Some years ago, it was recommended to remove a part of the main leaves, so as to let in the sun on the fruit; and though I knew that these were important appendages—that in them the sap was elaborated—and that no fruit could be well-flavored without them—yet I knew not but a part might be spared to advantage, and tried the experiment. It proved to be a wet season, and they were ruinously mildewed. Afterwards, I thought the leaves would have been useful in turning off the rain. Grapes under a roof, have been fair in the worst seasons; and it has been proposed to give them a south aspect under a shed, only two or three feet wide, with a close back.—Such a structure would afford reflected heat, repel the cold winds from the north, and keep the fruit dry, while the rain was nourishing the roots.

I have no recollection of having seen a mildewed grape where the vine was supported by a live tree. Ten years ago, I had a Burgundy that spread over a bush only eight

or nine feet high, and the fruit was always fair; but two years ago, it was raised on a pole to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet, and ever since mildew has ruined the whole of them.

The vigor of the vine may be increased and prolonged by laying thrifty shoots, which form roots of their own, and in effect become new and independent, though still attached to the parent vine. The importance of this method may be better understood when we learn that *young* vines are generally free from mildew. For four or five years after my first planting, the fruit was always fair, while others in the neighborhood suffered much.—This result occasioned great surprise to some horticultural friends, who understood the cause of this singular exemption, no better than I did. Time, however, at last unravelled the mystery in part. When the wood became older, and the plant in consequence diminished in vigor, my grapes were blighted as badly as theirs.

I have observed the same thing in regard to the gooseberry. The more thrifty the variety, the less danger from mildew; and generally they are exempt till the bushes are several years old. We may, therefore, consider this shrub, like the raspberry, an *imperfect perennial;* and we ought to prepare new plantations in time, so as always to have a supply of this fine fruit.

I never think without regret that so few people have apricots—so easily raised, and so delicious when ripe. It comes in, too, when neither plums nor peaches are to be had, with rare exceptions. I obtained a sort from Flushing, many years ago, under the name of "peach apricot," which some pomologists pronounce a misnomer; but whether true to its name or not, I should like to see the peach that is half as valuable. In every door-yard there ought to be one or two of such trees.

There is another fruit, too much neglected, which I would take the liberty to recommend. It is the American Mulberry. There is a very old, and very good-natured maxim, to wit: "There is no disputing tastes,"—so when pomologists tell me there is another sort ' incomparably finer," I can oly say—not in reply, but in excuse—that I procured the genuine English Mulberry, and that the fruit is so sour that I do not eat it. Well, some folks like sour fruit, such as the Cornelian Cherry, but let me have the American Mulberry in preference to either. The native trees in Western New York, however, bear much smaller fruit than some varieties do, that are found three or four degrees further south; and there is one in my fruit garden from that quarter, though probably not of the very best kind, that I value as highly as any other tree within that enclosure.

Many people like the mild flavor of the huckleberry; but generally our land is unfavorable to its growth. There is a low bush, however—the dwarf service berry, (*Aronia ovalis*)—that yields a fruit somewhat similar, and grows well in *heavy*, though not *sandy* soils. It is as easily cultivated as the currant, and bears moderately well.

But why do we want so many sorts of fruit? For the same reason that we want so many sorts of food: the pleasure that springs from variety. Another, not less cogent, however, might be given. In proportion to the number of kinds cultivated, are the chances for a supply in unfavorable seasons,—for the frosts often destroys one sort, and leaves another; and continued rains induce decay in some, and not in others, especially among plums and cherries. Some fair-skin varieties of the latter, have been almost worthless this year; and some of the black have suffered, while the acid sorts, as the May Duke and Morello, have generally escaped. Let us therefore, have many kinds; and if the best sometimes offer nothing, let us have the second best.

On a former occasion, I noticed how much the best flavor of fruits depended on culture; and that two of my pear trees yielded nothing fit to eat, until the land was cultivated around them, when the products became excellent. I have now another instance to relate. Into the branches of a May Duke surrounded by sod, I inserted scions of the Belle de Choisy; and for two years the cherries were insipid. Not suspecting the cause, as the May Dukes were fine, I wondered how it had ever attained such a reputation At last the hogs rooted up, and destroyed every spire of grass in it, the ground was well pulverized, and ever since the fruit has been delicious.

Although I have gone much into detail, and not without apprehedsions that I was trying your patience, yet I want to mention one circumstance more. Last fall, I had many late planted cabbages that formed large tufts of leaves, but not good heads; and I had a hope that if I could preserve them till spring, they might grow into something useful,—so they were set in a trench, very closely side by side—some straw was thrown on them—and over that about two inches of earth. As the trench was ten or twelve feet in length, two tubes were set in near each end, to let off the bad air—just such as every cabbage depot under ground, or potato heap ought to have. In the spring, I was surprised at the result. Every green leaf had disappeared—the larger plants had formed good heads, though not so compact as such as grow in the open air, and all were beautifully blanched, and fit for use.

One item more, and I have done. No insects, no birds, and no malady among fruit trees, have discouraged pomologists so much as the depredators of our own species—thieves in the proper sense of the word. Laws have been made sufficiently stringent, but a better public sentiment on this subject, can only repress such outrages effectually; and to Horticultural Societies must we chiefly look for its general introduction. Your splendid exhibitions silently urge the spectators to produce fruit of their own. Every one that makes the attempt, enlists on the side of virtue and true civilization; and if there is room for it, becomes more moral. The man whose tree is robbed, feels a sympathy for his plundered neighbor that he never felt before; and the boy that guards his melon patch, feels more like a man, and learns to respect the property of others. In accordance with these remarks a late writer has pithily said, "I never knew a boy to steal fruit, whose father raised fruit himself."

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

A Letter for the Girls,

On planting Trees and Shrubbery—Culture of Flowers—Making Home attractive.

Come girls, get your sunbonnets, find your old gloves, put on your thick shoes, and come out into the sunshine. It is quite time to begin to think of your out-doors work. In a few weeks it will be time for gardening, and it is already time to see about improving your door-yards.

Have you trees and shrubbery about the door, to invite the birds and the cool breezes to gladden your homes in summer? If not, now is the time. Coax those tall brothers of yours to take the spade, and an old axe, if necessary, and go with you to the borders of the forest to procure shade trees.

Take some of those thrifty maples and elms, and transplant them in front of the house. They are so free from the annoyance of worms and insects, that you need not fear to place them in close proximity to your dwelling.

Then there is the tribe of poplars that will add a most agreeable variety by the color of their foliage, and the beauty of their proportions. The box-wood, though not quite so symmetrial in its form, will more than redeem itself by its snowy blossoms in spring and its crimson leaves in autumn.

If you can find a few evergreens to mingle with the rest, and a few sprouts of the locust, you can make almost an Eden of your little door-yard, at the cost of a few mornings labor. Five years hence, you would not part with these cheaply purchased embelishments for a hundred times the labor.

I wonder if you have any resebushes about your premises? If you have not, your neighbors have, and I know they would not grudge a few small roots, that by a little care will, in a few years add much to the beauty of your homes. A climbing rose, trained over the window, and a honeysucle over the porch, will pay in perfumery for the

little trouble they cost; and any of your friends who possess them will be happy to aid you if they see you bent on improving your grounds. A small slip of honeysuckle that would be trimmed off and thrown away as a useless pruning, can be buried in the same manner that grape slips are, and in a few years you will have a beautiful vine to embelish your arbor.

By the way, don't forget how easily grapes are cultivated, and what a luxury they afford. Keep an eye out, and when there is opportunity, secure a few dozens of fine slips, and get your father to appropriate a few rods of ground for the purpose of cultivating them. By the time these matters are all seen to thoroughly, you will find the weather suitable to begin garden work.

Now, don't look sour about it, and say it is'nt ladylike to work in the garden. I told you to get your gloves on purpose to keep your hands from being needlessly soiled, and your complexion will be sufficiently preserved from the sun by a good sun-bonnet; while the vigor and buoyancy acquired by exercise in the open air will give a tone of beauty much more desirable than any "interesting paleness," you can secure by sitting roomed up in the house all day.

Get an appropriation of ground for a flower bed or two, if possible. If not, see to it that the beds for common vegetables are bordered with flowers. Plant some around the doors and windows too—some pretty running plant like the morning glory, cypress vine, flowering pea or bean, and see to it that they do not get choked out with weeds.

Half an hour every day, will plant the seeds and keep in fine order an amount of beauty truly astonishing.

The humblest log cabin in Ohio, can be made an attractive home by a little labor that should rather be called a pastime.

Perhaps you think your fathers will hardly smile on your effors. It may be that they even speak contemptuously of flowers. If so, there is need of a better ministration to their spirits. I never yet met with the man who was not pleased after once witnessing a successful effort to make home cheerful by such simple adornings.

When we remember that flowers are the gift of God to his children, rendered so cheap, in their peerless loveliness, that the meanest condition of life may be embellished by them, it seems almost a sin to neglect them, and the gentle influences they bring to weary hearts.

I fear we do not sufficiently estimate the effect of these things upon human character. The gentle lessons, the holy feelings inspired by contemplation of these innocent emblems, cannot possibly fail to render our hearts purer and better if we receive them aright.

Enter upon this work then, my dear girls, as ministering to a higher part of your nature than mere fancy, since every form of beauty is one of God's lessons of love to his creatures.

Look up the flower seeds, exchange with your neighbors and let the beauty of your homes testify to the cheerful industry of your hands. I have said nothing of the best modes of performing this kind of labor, fully aware that your friend, the Editor, will be far better qualified for this than myself. M.

Ohio, March 22d, 1849.

Remark—We have only time at present to refer our readers to the remarks on Sowing Flower Seeds contained in our paper of April 1, last year. Some additional hints will be given in our next.—Ed.

Maria begs leave to express her regrets that the sufferings and bereavements incident to life, have both visited the home of one of the contributors to the Housewife's Department of the Cultivator—one whose benevolent interest in the highest reponsibilities of our station, combined with most agreeable talents and much evident experience, had led us to hope for many words of wisdom and encouragement from her pen. Should the All-Merciful see fit to restore again her health and capacity for usefulness beyond her own immediate sphere, we shall rejoice to welcome the cheering efforts of Mrs. Nichols to render the mothers and daughters of Ohio all that our high privileges render it both our duty and our privilege to become.

Franklin county, March 28, 1849.

Flower-Teachings.

by mrs. s. c. e. thomson.

'Tis not *lost time* to steal from graver things.
Awhile away, and muse among the flowers!
Is there not wrought, in every tiny leaf,
Undying truth for the reflective mind?
Are they not eloquent tho' void of speech—
Suggestive to the soul of higher things,
More lofty uses, and more noble ends
Than earth's best and highest? Methinks they are.
The heart is led to Him who bade them spring
From nothingness to glorious life—who gave
To each its own sweet time to bud and bloom—
Its own kind mission to fulfil on earth—
Its time to fade and die.

There is a voice
That speaketh to the inner ear sweet words
Of cheering hope, and lowly trust that He
Who bade them spring from earth, and clothed each leaf
With grace and beauty rare—hath the same power
To raise us from the dust to live again.

Heart-comforters are ye, bright flowers, and much
I love ye for your gentle ministry,
And for the ample harvest of sweet thoughts
My soul hath garnered in for after use.
When sad from Life's o'erburdening ills, my heart
Doth strength and courage gain from flowers that dare
The angry storm, and still, with smiling brow,
Look up through tears to Heaven; thus would I learn
To look, through clouds or sorrow, up to God,
And gain from fading leaf and drooping flower
The wisdom of a better love than marks
The schools of men—that wisdom which, heart-learnd,
Dims not the eye and leaves upon the brow
No marks of age. Ah, would that we were prompt
To learn the lessons they are prone to teach!

Fair-Haven, Conn. —*Am. Met. Mag.*

New Postage Laws.

Mr. Collamer, the new Post Master General, has given notice, that hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or *fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act aforesaid, to the general newspaper postage rate only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same State, and one-and-a-half cent for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State into another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to be pre-paid, as heretofore.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

OF superior quality, at the lowest prise, wholesale or retail.—This seed has been fully tested by numerous purchasers during the past season, and in all cases has given entire satisfaction. For sale at Seed Store, north side fifth street, between main and sycamore, Cincinnati.

Also—Grape vines, Fruit trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Raspberry and Shruberry plants, etc. etc.

March 1, 1849. H. HUXLEY.

The Markets.

The Prospects for the spring trade, and the business of the coming summer, we think are decidedly good, as regards the demand and prices for farm produce, as well as most branches of manufactures. The latest intelligence from Europe is favorable for the continuance of an active demand for breadstuffs and provisions from this country; not at the high prices consequent on famine and starvation, but such prices as will afford fair compensation to all. We are happy, also, to inform our wool growing readers that their prospects are brighter than at this time last year. Fine Wool in the Eastern Markets has advanced 5 to 10 cts. per pound.

Cincinnati, *March* 29—Flour 3,55 @ 3,60 per bbl.—Wheat 75 cts; Corn and Oats 25; Barley and Rye 55; Flax Seed 85 @ 90; Clover Seed 3,25; Timothy Seed (scarce) 2,50 @ 3,50 per bu.; Pork, Mess, 9,25 @ 9,50 per bbl.; Lard, No. 1, 6¼ cts per bbl; Butter, for packers, 11 @ 12½ cts.—retails at 15 @ 20 cts.; Cheese, for shipment 6 @ 6½ cts.; Eggs 6 @ 7 cts. per doz.; Dried Apples 55 @ 60 cts. per bu.—Peaches 1,25; Potatoes bring 60 @ 75 cts. per bu.

Cattle Markets.—At Baltimore, March 24, market was dull—prices ranged from $5 to $8 net; average 3,37½ gross. At Philadelphia, March 23, Beeves mostly sold at 6,50 @ 8,50 net.

Chillicothe, *March* 28.—Flour $4; Wheat 73 @ 75 cts.; Corn 23; Oats 23 @ 25; Barley 45; Flax Seed 75 cts; Clover Seed $3.

Mansfield, *March* 27.—Flour $4 @ 4,25; Wheat 75; Oats 25; Corn 31; Clover Seed 3,75; Timothy Seed 1,25 @ 1,50; Flax Seed 75 @ 80; Potatoes 62 @ 75 cts.

New York, March 29—Western Flour $5 37 @ 5 50 per bbl. Grain market dull; Pork, Mess, $10,87 @ 11.—No changes of importance.

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Mar. 30, 1849.

GRAIN.			Honey, strained	12½@	14
Wheat, ₱ bu,	70 @		POULTRY.		
Indian corn,	22 @	25	Turkeys, each,	37@50	
Oats,	23 @	25	Geese, "	25 @	37
PROVISIONS.			Ducks. "	10 @	12
Flour, retail, bbl,	400 @		Chickens, "	10 @	12
" 100 lbs	2,00 @		SUNDRIES.		
" Buckwheat.	2,00 @	2,25	Apples, bu.	50 @	75
Indian meal, bu	31 @	37	" dried,	50 @	62
Hominy, quart,	3 @		Peaches, dried,	1,50 @	1,75
Beef, hd qr	@		Potatoes,	75 @	87
" 100 lbs	4,00 @	4 50	Onions,	1,00 @	
" fore qr	3 00 @	3.50	White beans bu	1,00 @	
Pork, mess, bbl.	9,00 @	9,50	Hay, ton,	5,00 @	6.00
Hogs, ₱ 100 lbs,	2,50 @	2,75	Wood, hard c'rd	1,50 @	2,00
Hams, country lb,	6 @	7	Salt, bbl., fine	2.12½@	2,25
" city cured,	7 @	8	SEEDS.		
Lard, lb., ret.,	5 @	6½	Clover, bu.,	2,75 @	3.00
" in kegs or bls.	@		Timothy,	1,50 @	2,00
Butter, best rolls,	12½@	15	Flax,	75 @	
common,	10 @	12½	ASHES.		
in kegs,	8 @	9	Pot, 100 lbs	3,50 @	4,00
Cheese,	5 @	6½	Pearl,	4,00 @	4,50
Eggs, dozen,	6 @	7	Wool, common,	18 @	20
Maple sugar, lb.	7 @		half bl'd,	20 @	23
molasses, gal.	50 @	62	full bl'd.	@	
Honey comb, lb,	10 @	12½			

THE WOOL GROWER AND Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Will be published monthly, at Buffalo, N. Y. (the first number to be issued 1st March next,) at 50c per year in advance. It will be devoted to the Wool Growing interest, and to agriculture generally.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, March 15. 1849.

Highland Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y.

(LATE A. J. DOWNING & CO.)

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

THE undersigned beg leave to tender their acknowledgments to the patrons of this establishment, and the public in general, for a continuation of the extensive patronage bestowed on their predecessors. Their greatest ambition is to merit, in every respect, the high character which the nurseries have obtained from the high standing of the former proprietors.

The subscribers, desirous of meeting the constantly increasing demand for the trees grown here, have already stocked nearly twenty acres of ground, in addition to the nurseries of the former firm, (A. J. D. & Co.:) among which are all the recent introductions of merit, both of this country and Europe.

Their stock of trees for spring planting is unusually large and fine, especially of all the *proved* standard varieties.

TEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES,

three to four years from the bud; all budded on two to three year transplanted strong stocks. Trees eight to ten feet high, $25 per 100; and trees five to eight feet high, $18 to $20 per 100.

TEN THOUSAND PEAR TREES,

embracing all the best and newest varieties, four to seven feet high, $45 to $50 per 100.

Also, a large stock of all the choicest and rarest kinds of Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Peach, Nectarine, Quince Trees, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Gooseberries and Currants, (all the new kinds.)

Grape-vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Esculent Roots, &c. For prices, see Catalogue, supplied gratis on application, *post-paid*.

A large stock of Evergreen and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., suitable for the embelishment of new grounds, street planting, &c., at very reasonable prices.

Two year old Buckthorn and Osage Orange Plants, for hedges.

Portugal Quince Trees, standard high, six feet each,			$1 00
do	do	Quenouille, do	1 00
Angers, [true,]		do do	1 00
Smaller trees of the above,			0 50

Orders respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention — Trees will be packed with the greatest care, and shipped in good condition to any part of the Union or Europe.

A. SAUL, & CO.

Highland Nursery, Newburgh, April 1, 1849—2t.

150 THRESHING MACHINES.

THE subscribers have on hand nearly finished upwards of One Hundred

Pitt's Patent Separators.

Which, with the late improvement, are the best lot of Machines ever offered for sale in Ohio or elsewhere. Also.

CARY'S DOUBLE PINION AND OTHER HORSE POWERS.

The above Machine is capable of threshing and cleaning fit for market fifty bushels of Wheat in an hour.

C. M. RUSSELL & CO.

Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, April 1, 1849.

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